The United People of Yamato Are the Uniters Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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REICH UNITS REPEL RED ARMY ATTACKS ON CRIMEAN FRONT

Bitter Fighting Continues at Sivash Bridgehead; Soviet Boats Set Afire

Special

BERLIN, April 10.—The Easter holidays were characterized in the southern sector of the Eastern Front by bitter fighting while in the central and northern sectors no events of special significance occurred, according to reports available this evening. The Soviet command attempted to extend the terrain gained by the German detachment movements in the south by numerous attacks and break-through efforts but failed to disturb the German measures in any material way.

Fighting on the Crimea was revived during the holidays with many Soviet attacks on the Isthmus of Perekop and at the Sivash bridgehead. Despite the fact that the Soviet forces threw in numerous formations, ranging from battalions to regiments, they succeeded in making a dent only at one point into the Isthmus of Perekop, where fighting is still going on.

Soviet Boats Destroyed

In the coastal waters of the Sea of Azov, seven fully laden Soviet supply boats were destroyed by German tankbusting planes while another two boats were set afire.

The evacuation of Odessa, which was announced in a report by the German armed forces, was carried out without immediate Soviet pressure.

In the course of fighting against fresh, massed attacks of superior-numbered Soviet forces, the occupation troops of Tarnopol had to abandon the eastern portion of the town which was turned into useless rubble by four hours of heavy Soviet artillery fire. All Soviet attempts to overcome other German barrage positions at Tarnopol were repelled with apalling losses dealt the attackers.

Successful German fighting west of Narva led to the destruction of a considerable number of Soviet forces, it was also revealed today. According to reports available thus far, one Soviet infantry division was completely annihilated and two others were badly mauled. A large number of prisoners was taken. Considerable booty of tanks, guns and automatic weapons also was captured by the German forces.

Dents Ironed Out

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, the German formations continued their attacks aiming at shortening the frontline between the Dnieper and Chassy. In this fighting the German forces ironed out all dents made by the Soviet forces during the recent large-scale fighting and considerably improved their positions. Prisoners and much booty were taken.

In the northern sector the Soviet forces southeast of Ostrov continued their massed attacks with reinforced formations. German positions were successfully defended everywhere and in the course of strong counter-attacks even advanced at one point. South of Pleskau, the Soviet forces limited their activity to a few thrusts on the southern and northern sectors of their former offensive front after many days of costly failures. All these thrusts were repulsed.

AMERICAN AIRMAN FAILS TO RETURN FROM ATTACK

Major Mahurin Acclaimed Third Leading Ace in U.S. Believed Shot Down in Europe

Special

LISBON, April 10.—Major Mahurin, who was claimed to have been the third leading American ace in the European theater of operations, failed to return from a mission over Axis territory on March 27, it was announced in London today, according to a dispatch received here.

The flier, hailing from Fort Wayne, Indiana, had 21 claimed victories in the air. The U.S. 8th air force fighter command declined to make a statement in regard to the circumstances of Mahurin's disappearance.

On March 27, anti-Axis bombers raided nine French airfields and a French railroad yard and it was assumed that the airman was shot down while escorting bombers.

His Majesty Attends Service at Koreiden For Empress Shoken

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary on Tuesday of the demise of the Empress Dowager Shoken, consort to the Emperor Meiji, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to conduct personally solemn rites at the Koreiden, the Imperial Ancestral Shrine, within the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. Her Majesty the Empress also graciously worshipped at the Shrine while the proxy of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager paid homage. The Imperial Princes and Princesses as well as Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high officials then paid homage at the Imperial Sanctuary. Fitting ceremonies were also held at the Eastern Imperial Mausoleum at Momoyama, Kyoto Prefecture, and at the Meiji Shrine.

GERMANS BOLSTER BRITTANY DEFENSE

Enemy's Chance Remote to Invade North French Coast, Says Scribe After Tour

Emphasizing the impregnability of the iron defense built along the northern coast of France, the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent stationed in Paris who recently joined a party of foreign newspapermen in an inspection trip to the northern French coastal defense zone, under the guidance of German military authorities, described the fortress as follows:

Upon arriving on the Brittany coast, we were surprised by the utter destruction of the port equipment by the British-American planes. As this port had been big enough to berth several million tons of shipping necessary for a large-scale operation, it would have been an excellent landing place for the enemy. The ruins have now been turned into pill-boxes or machine-gun nests.

The destroyed city has become a huge network of defense lines. Not a single brick has been wasted. It has been turned into a virtual "Atlantic Fortress." Huge walls several meters thick run everywhere without limit. Soldiers armed with heavy machine-guns can be seen standing on high iron towers. Yet, this great fortress has been so built that its existence cannot be guessed even at a distance of a few meters.

Guiding us to the top of a small hill, our German officer pointed to the "trap" several kilometers away, and said, "Do you see the fortress?" Try as we did, none of us could see anything even remotely resembling a fortress.

Strong Towers Built

Our German guide then took out a map and showed us the places where, to our great surprise, reinforced concrete pill-boxes or anti-tank iron towers had been built at intervals of 500 meters. Once such defense facilities open fire, it will be impossible for the enemy to land. Not only have mines been laid in the water near the shore, but iron or concrete bars have also been placed under the sea everywhere. Such obstacles cannot be seen from the surface, but any enemy boat approaching the shores would be struck and sunk.

If enemy tanks should succeed in landing, they would be confronted with ground mines or anti-tank towers. Each small Normandy house with its pots of flowers at the window is a virtual fortress. The iron and concrete walls of the house can withstand the heavy artillery shells of the enemy.

According to German army leaders, the iron and concrete pill-boxes

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

NEW ORGAN DECIDED FOR INTENSIFICATION OF FIGHTING POWER

Government to Set Up Research Mobilization Headquarters

A Research Mobilization Headquarters to make the most effective use of the intellectual resources of the people so that all results of researches that can be availed of for increasing the fighting strength of the nation will be concentrated for that purpose will be established as a result of the decision reached Tuesday at a regular meeting of the Cabinet.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino explained the purport of the new measure and the Cabinet duly adopted the scheme, after which the Board of Information issued a communique announcing the particulars.

According to the communique, issued at 2 p.m., the Headquarters is to be a foundational juridical person under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. The hitherto-existing research Federation is to be expanded to use all researches that are outside the jurisdiction of the Scientific Studies Mobilization Commission and to invest it with part of the powers concerning general inquiries and studies which the Government offices exercise. Thus, the results of the various inquiries and studies conducted by the people are to be mobilized to contribute to the fighting strength of the nation.

When asked to do it by the Government, the Headquarters is to distribute the subsidies received from the Government in a lump sum for the necessary inquiries and studies. It will also control the distribution of the printing paper required for inquiries and studies. It will make recommendations to the Government regarding inquiries and studies and undertake other tasks relevant to its functions.

The Headquarters will supervise the East Asia Institute as an organ directly under its jurisdiction. Although as a matter of principle it is to be operated on State subsidy it may collect donations when deemed advisable. It will choose suitable inquiries and studies institutions to have them cooperate with it. If necessary, the Government is to order such institutions to give the cooperation sought by the Headquarters. Also if necessary, the Government will invoke Article 18 of the National General Mobilization Act to enable it to exercise part of the powers of the Government concerning researches.

F.D.R. LEAVES FOR SOUTH TO RECUPERATE HEALTH

Special

LISBON, April 10.—President Roosevelt left Washington for the Southern States and will be away for approximately two weeks unless some unexpected emergency arises which would compel him to return to the Capitol at an earlier date, the White House announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement said that Roosevelt "will devote himself exclusively to relaxation out of doors in fresh air and sunshine."

The President was accompanied by Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to Roosevelt, Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon-General of the United States Navy, and Roosevelt's personal physician, as well as others.

Meanwhile confirmed reports claim that Roosevelt has not been enjoying good health lately.

Aussie Decision to Reduce Size of Army Branded as Shocking by Solons in U.S.

Special

LISBON, April 10.—Australia's decision to cut down the size of its army in the midst of war was labeled as shocking, startling and almost unbelievable on Sunday by members of the U.S. Senate Military Committee, a dispatch from Washington disclosed.

What occasioned their comment was the statement in Canberra by War Minister Francis Forde that Australia's manpower situation necessitated a reduction in the strength of the army by 90,000 men within the next 12 months to answer the demands of the industries.

Meanwhile, a Reuter's dispatch from Sydney reports that William Morris Hughes, member of the Australian Advisory War Council, strongly retorted against the American criticism of the Australian decision, declaring that "if future peace and happiness of the world lies in complete and friendly understanding between the British Empire and the United States, the Senate military committee should abstain from making provocative and wholly unwarranted comments on Australian war efforts."

Hughes pointed out that one of the reasons for the release of such numbers of men is to grow food for the Americans in the southwest Pacific and Australia.

Foe Press Blames Mountbatten For Repeated Defeats in India

Anglo-American Public Questions Ability of Their Leaders in Southeast Asia as News of Japanese Advance on Imphal Becomes Known

Special

LISBON, April 11.—News from the Manipur front is described as "disturbing" by the Daily Mail which added that the fall of the strategic town of Kohima which the Japanese occupied on April 6 would "not only isolate Imphal, but imperil the Assam and Bengal railway, the severance of which would destroy Stilwell's communications and Chungking's potential supply line," states a London dispatch.

Recalling the recent optimistic speech of General Claude Auchinleck, Commander of the British Forces in India, the Daily Mail concluded, "The General may have had good grounds for optimism or he may have overestimated the local situation. The monsoon is due in a few weeks and the Japanese will fight hard for roads and railways before the rains. It is to be hoped that we get better news before then."

Meanwhile, the weekly Economist also commented upon the seriousness of the Manipur situation. The weekly described the news from the Indo-Burmese border as "disquieting" adding that Auchinleck's speech was not entirely reassuring.

The weekly Observer's military critic "Liberator" voiced strong criticism of the Burma campaign and added that the news from the Burma frontier was "not good nor are official pronouncements reassuring."

The critic pointed out that in the United States there were signs of growing criticism of the Burma campaign much of which was directed against Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia.

Discord Growing

"Even some of Britain's best friends in the United States are disquieted even if they do not say so. They say that Stilwell and Mountbatten have not seen eye to eye in the planning and execution of the Burma campaign. Now that Stilwell's forces have had their supply lines endangered there may be something resembling a crisis in the confidence among the leaders of the southeastern Asia command," the critic pointed out.

In this same connection, Chungking's Central News Agency correspondent in San Francisco, according to a dispatch received here, significantly cabled that while the United States Government officials in Washington were only beginning to realize the gravity of the Burma-India situation, the Pacific Coast newspapers a week ago began warning against the dangers of the Japanese drive menacing the anti-Axis positions in that area.

The correspondent said, "Today, even those commentators and editorial writers who silently accepted the reports from the Imphal front during the early stages of the campaign now display articulate and increasing dissatisfaction over the tenor of New Delhi communiques which are irritatingly laconic despite the obvious seriousness of the anti-Axis predicament."

The Chungking correspondent added that the commonest communiques had a "familiar ring which is unpleasantly reminiscent of the reports during the Hongkong, Singapore and the first Burma campaigns."

It is recalled that these communiques consistently reported the successes against the attacking Japanese Forces only to be contradicted later by their capitulation to the Japanese.

The Chungking correspondent added that several leading American newspaper and radio commentators already have demanded investigation of the anti-Axis command situation in India.

U.S. COUNTER-DRIVE ADMITTED COSTLY

New York Times Bares Tremendous Difficulties and Sacrifices Incurred in Pacific

Domei

LISBON, April 9.—The tremendous difficulties and sacrifices incurred by the United States in her counter-offensive in the Pacific theater of war were admitted in an article in The New York Times for February 15 just made available here.

On the strength of the vast productive capacity she enjoys, the United States had begun her Pacific counter-offensive in real earnest and succeeded in securing a foothold in the Marshall group on the outer fringe of Japan's circle of defense but, in the meantime, even this much has not been accomplished without the heaviest sacrifices on her part, according to the article.

Although the article is obviously intended to warn the people of the United States against undue optimism, still it is understood to draw a true picture of the state of affairs on the American side.

"It seems that the people of the United States still do not realize what a frightful strength the United States has massed against the many islands scattered over the vast Pacific, including the Marshall group and, previously, the Gilbert Islands. But it is best to tell the people the facts as they stand," it begins.

"It can be seen from these facts what immeasurable strength will be necessary to deal a similar blow to a more strongly defended area, especially Japan proper. In the first place, the American armed forces, before effecting a landing, endeavored systematically to weaken the defense of the Marshalls by conducting attacks with land-based planes. Since some time ago, the 7th Army Air Corps bombed the Marshall Islands with long-distance Liberator bombers sent over direct from the Hawaiian Islands. Following the occupation of the Gilberts, we sent Mitchell bombers and War-Hawk fighters to bomb them. These preliminary operations were followed by raids with planes taking off from aircraft-carriers. Thus, by the time the landing operations started, the aircraft-carriers were able to approach the Marshall Islands in comparative safety. Gathering scraps of information, we may guess that in the landing operations the United States Navy must have

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

ENEMY AIR RAIDERS ROUTED AT KAVIENG

Japanese Also Repel Attacks On Langgur, Taroa; Foe Loses 2 B-25's Off Hainan

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 11.—Enemy air forces carried out two unsuccessful raids over Kavieng, New Ireland Island, one on the afternoon of April 8 and the other on the morning of the following day.

On April 8, six enemy fighter planes appeared over the island but were routed by the Japanese Forces stationed there before making any effective attack.

Nine enemy fighter planes attacked the same place the following morning. The Japanese immediately counter-attacked the enemy and damaged one plane. All the other raiders were repulsed.

No damage was reported on our side.

Damage One Plane

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 11.—In furious aerial duels, Japanese Fighter Plane Units damaged one enemy plane out of a formation of 21 four-engined bombers that attempted to attack Langgur in the Kei Islands last Friday afternoon.

In confusion, the raiders fled. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

Taroa Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 11.—A formation of 23 enemy planes consisting of 12 B-25 bombers and 11 F4F's made a futile attack on Taroa Island last Sunday morning.

Japanese Units on the spot successfully repulsed all the raiders. No damage was sustained by our side.

2 Bombers Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 11.—Two enemy B-25 bomber planes that attempted to attack Hainan Island last Sunday afternoon were

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

AIR BASES AT NAMI, KALAT ARE BLASTED IN NIPPON AIR RAIDS

Glider Field in Maulu Area Attacked; Enemy Air-Borne Troops Also Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 10.—With the relentless and vigorous surprise-attacks launched by the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force, the enemy air-transported units in Northern Burma have not only received tremendous damage but are now facing the danger of being completely isolated due to the suspension of supplies from the air.

Following up the smashing assault of the previous day, crack Dive-Bomber Units of the Japanese Army on the morning of April 8 stormed over the enemy airfield at Kalat.

Unloading their deadly cargoes of huge bombs over the airfield, the Japanese completely blasted the enemy barracks in the eastern part of the field and returned to their bases safely.

Continuing unending attacks, a Fighter Plane Unit of the Japanese Forces surprise-raided the enemy airfield at Nami on the night of April 8. The Japanese airmen carried out low-altitude bombing and strafing attacks and inflicted great damage on their objectives. All the Japanese fighter planes returned without a single loss.

Another Unit of our dive-bombers on the same day also vigorously attacked the Nami airfield and heavily blasted the runway before triumphantly returning to their base.

At dawn the following day, Dive-Bomber Plane Units of the Japanese Army again launched a fierce attack on Nami airfield in three waves and completely wrecked the runway.

Before sunrise on the same day, another Japanese Air Unit attacked the base of the enemy glider troops at a point northwest of Maulu. Braving violent enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, Japanese airmen carried out repeated bombing and machine-gun attacks and damaged four enemy gliders on the ground. Without any loss, the Japanese planes returned to their bases.

Blast Air-Borne Troops

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 10.—The new Dive-Bomber Plane Units of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area carried out two surprise-attacks on the air-supply field at Nami, 50 kilometers north of Katha, on the morning of April 6.

Defying terrific fire from the 40 m.m. machine-guns at the enemy anti-aircraft gun positions, the Japanese attackers carried out a daring raid, completely blasting their objectives. All our planes returned to their bases safely.

In a large formation, another Japanese Air Unit at sunset the same day vigorously attacked the elevated enemy position, lying on both sides of the railway line two kilometers north of Maulu, where the main body of the 77th, 100th and 101st brigades of the enemy air-transported forces have been concentrated.

Storming over the enemy position, the Japanese carried out repeated death-defying dive-bombing attacks resulting in tremendous damage to the enemy.

Acting in cooperation with the Air Forces, Japanese Ground Units

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

Chungking, Britain Lack Cooperation, Says Mission Head

Special

LISBON, April 10.—Serious confrontations and lack of collaboration between Chungking and Britain was significantly hinted by Wang Shih-chien, head of the recent Chungking mission to Britain, today before a Government meeting in Chungking, according to an Associated Press report from New York. Wang remarked that regarding the future friendship between Chungking and Britain, more effort would still be required on both sides "to acquire deeper knowledge of each other." Only after thorough-going cooperation is achieved on major and basic world issues will the minor problems between Chungking and her Allies be solved, he declared.

NIPPON GAINS BLAST CHUNGKING'S HOPES

As Anti-Axis Scapegoat, Chiang Suffers Most From Japanese Advance Into India

By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X ON THE INDO-BURMESE FRONT, April 8.—The real principal in the tragedy of Kohima in the wake of the series of tragedies which the anti-Axis camp has experienced since the Japanese and Indian National Army Forces began their advance on Delhi is Chungking.

Its judgment warped by the long series of defeats it had suffered in the war with Japan, it danced to the tune played by the Anglo-American brass band of wresting back Burma, hitching its wishful hope to the opening of a Ledo Road from India to Yunnan via northern Burma, by selling its precious army and indispensable labor power to Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell. The fall of Kohima and the advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces on Assam have rudely shattered the dream of the Chungking clique.

It is easy to imagine the consternation and dismay of Chungking over the news of the direct Japanese pressure on the Bengal-Assam Railway whose terminus Ledo is, inasmuch as the plan has been to open the Ledo Road from there to Kunming via Shinbuing and Myitkyina. The Japanese-Indian Combined Forces by reducing Kohima have gravely menaced the railway and on the news of Kohima's fall, railway employes have fled in increasing numbers.

The Indian revolutionists of the Assam area, who had been waiting for just such an opportunity, have begun demonstrations against the British and holding mass meetings. Everywhere along the railway line posters have been put up reading: "Rise Against the British," "Long Live Bose!," "Independence At Once!" and the like. Handbills in a similar vein have also been distributed. Traffic on the railway has been thrown into indescribable confusion.

With the Assam-Bengal Railway, the main artery of the defense of that area, directly menaced, Ledo, Sadia and Tinsukia are certain to bleed to death as British bases. Consequently Chungking is experiencing a chilly awakening.

The tragedy of Chungking, however, does not end here. The newly-organized First Army incorporated into the Stilwell Army has been ruthlessly sacrificed for a senseless

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

Mountbatten Forced to Disclose Defeats Due to Rapid Nippon Advance on Imphal

Domei

LISBON, April 10.—The headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, belatedly announced today that the Japanese Forces had pushed into the outskirts of Kohima, according to reports from New Delhi.

The headquarters had been deliberately concealing the fall of Kohima from the Indian people for fear of the consequences of such knowledge among the masses.

The same reports show that the headquarters is beginning to admit the steadily increasing pressure exerted by the Japanese Forces along the Tidim-Imphal Road and that the Japanese Army has encircled the Imphal plain.

Meanwhile, pointing out that the seriousness of the present Indian war situation has come to be noticed by the American public in the western coastal areas of the United States since about a week ago, a Washington correspondent for the Chung Ying Jih Pao, a Chungking journal, reports that well-informed military circles who used to accept anti-Axis reports from the Imphal Front without criticism have begun to show signs of dissatisfaction.

These circles seem to be irritated at the extreme brevity of anti-Axis war communiques in spite of the obvious aggravation of the war situation for the anti-Axis forces, the correspondent indicated, adding that already some American newspapers had demanded close investigations into the actual conditions of the anti-Axis forces stationed in India.

OUR UNITS REPORTED 12 KM. FROM IMPHAL IN FOE'S BROADCAST

Enemy Resistance in Area Northwest of Tammu on Highway Crumbles

Domei

CANTON, April 11.—News broadcast in India admits that the Japanese Forces are now within 12 kilometers of Imphal, the main enemy base in eastern India.

"The Japanese who had been advancing from the north and northeast on Imphal have now come within 12 kilometers of Imphal and are pressing hard upon the Anglo-Indian forces," the report said.

"The Japanese who are advancing from the south have come as far as 60 kilometers from Imphal and the Anglo-Indian forces are resisting them in the mountainous region east of the Imphal plains," the broadcast concluded.

Chamol, Shibong Taken

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDIAN FRONT, April 10.—The resistance offered by the remnants of the enemy 23rd Division, hemmed in between Shibong and Chamol, ten and twenty kilometers northwest respectively of Tammu on the Tammu-Palel Highway, entrenched in partially permanent positions, have completely crumbled and been put to rout by the furious pincer movement of the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese Forces cutting off the enemy's retreat toward Chamol on April 3 swung eastward in a big offensive, while another Japanese unit closed in on Shibong from the east. The result was most terrific fighting to capture the enemy positions.

Attack after attack was hurled at the enemy, till finally toward evening of April 5 the Japanese Forces surged into Shibong. With the fall of Shibong, the enemy fell back further westward.

The enemy lines faltered and desperate attempts were made to break the iron ring of the Japanese encirclement. They set fire to their ammunition and other stores. They attempted desperate frontal thrusts, protected by tank and artillery forces, against the Japanese Forces holding Chamol.

One old and two new highways near Chamol were completely blasted for a length of 25 meters by the Japanese Forces to cut off the enemy retreat. However, spurring on the Indian soldiers, the enemy tried to repair the road despite the fierce fire from our Forces. The enemy suffered enormous losses, but made frantic efforts to break through.

The annihilation of one enemy corps only resulted in the appearance of another corps. Tank, airplane and heavy artillery bombardment covered the frenzied road repair work, till one road was finally made passable on April 5. On this lone avenue of escape the enemy forces fled in confusion toward Palel.

The strongholds of Shibong and Chamol had thus capitulated before the sweeping assault of the Japanese Forces, which, although vastly inferior in number, had successfully obstructed the enemy's retreat. On the morning of April 6 a part of the Japanese Forces commenced their mopping-up campaign in Chamol while another unit hotly pursued the fleeing enemy toward Palel.

Chalachanpur Reduced

By H. OKUBO and K. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST FRONT IN INDIA.—Having reduced Chalachanpur, a point 10 kilometers south of the Imphal plain, on April 7, vanguards of the Imperial Japanese Forces have reached a place several kilometers north of Chalachanpur.

The mainstay of the 37th Brigade of the Anglo-British 23rd Division and the remnants of the 17th Division which have been concentrated in the Chalachanpur basin are now being subjected to intense Japanese bombardment.

No longer able to stand the furious Japanese onslaughts, the enemy forces have already begun to retreat from the area toward Bishenpur, 23 kilometers south of Imphal.

Early on the morning of April 7, enemy troops were seen withdrawing in rapid stream toward Bishenpur along the Imphal highway. Intense bombardment and gunfire from the enemy columns and Japanese

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 2)

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 11

SIGNIFICANCE OF STRIKES IN BRITAIN

MAINICHI—It is believed that the coal mine strike in Britain, with some of the shipbuilding workers participating, will be broken by Government action, but the general labor unrest initiated by this strike is not likely to be settled by such means, because the cause of the unrest is deep-seated and does not lie in a mere matter of wages or such conditions of labor.

The strike is regarded as the most dangerous since the general strike of 1926 but, as a matter of fact, it is more dangerous still. The general strike of 1926 was an officially-recognized one supervised by leaders of labor unions. As a result, Britain fell into a state of paralysis for a number of days. But it was not of a revolutionary nature. This time, it is of a revolutionary nature.

In the first place, it is not an officially-recognized strike. Consequently, it cannot be supported by means of the labor union's strike fund. But it has not suffered from any lack of funds. It has secured monetary aid from the outside. This has come chiefly from the United States. Has it been aid given by the United States herself, or merely an aid coming via the United States? This is a point the British authorities are looking into.

So far as is known, the strike is said to be guided by members of the Fourth International regarded as Trotskyists. The British authorities must have exercised their ingenuity to the utmost to concoct such a story as this. Probably the late Leon Trotsky is smiling in his grave. But, at any rate, the strike may be considered to have been engineered by revolutionary elements. It is natural, therefore, that union leaders have no voice in the matter.

Thus, the ironical situation is seen of Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, one of the most distinguished union leaders, undertaking to suppress the strike. Be that as it may, union leaders in this war have all shown themselves to be puppets of capital. Whatever the nature of the influence that has directed the strikers, it has been uncommonly shrewd, because it has been timed just when the working class has been morally alienated from the union leaders. Britain has become "ripe" for plucking.

FULL SUPPORT FOR NETAJI'S FREEDOM BATTLE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Indian National Army has entered Indian territory and has liberated part of the land and people of India. Extending its base for the war of independence in the Manipur Plains it is bracing up for the continuation of its thrust toward Delhi.

In his statement of the other day, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, said that he would continue the armed struggle until the Anglo-American armies are destroyed or driven out of India.

All eyes are now turned toward the advance of the National Army because all those who espouse the cause of India see in the doctrine of armed struggle advocated and practised by Mr. Bose the only workable formula. Mr. Bose is fully alive to the historic mission he is charged with and has already secured a firm foothold for the development of his struggle to liberate his mother country.

Another point that deserves notice is that this war of emancipation enjoys the support of all the nations of Greater East Asia, so that Mr. Bose's determination to achieve Indian independence is all the stronger for it.

The people of Asia have not forgotten for a single moment the fact that Britain in the last 100 years carried on the work of conquest from Aden to the west and Singapore to the east, over a vast stretch of Asiatic territory, by means of Indian manpower and Indian material resources. They clearly realize that if they would overthrow British imperialism, they must drive the British out of India, the British citadel in Asia. Thus, they took up the cry: "No Greater East Asia construction without Indian emancipation" and adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations the resolution for supporting the people of India in their supreme struggle. They have given every assistance and support to Mr. Bose and his Army.

When the signal-fire of the war of liberation went up on the eastern border of India, Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, exhorted the 400,000,000 people of India to rise under Mr. Bose's banner of "liberty or death." Prime Minister Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, praying for the victory of the Indian National Army, has collected contributions amounting to 3,000,000 bahts toward the expenses of that army. President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines is also doing what he can to aid the Netaji.

Thus it is seen that the nations of Greater East Asia have strengthened their unity more than ever in their joint efforts to help the Indians regain their independence. They are extending their moral and material aid for the great cause of the Indian people so that the final glory may be achieved through the united endeavors of all Greater East Asia. The Japanese Army is giving every cooperation to the Indian National Army, extending and consolidating the foothold of the Provisional Government on Indian soil.

With such whole-hearted support of the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia, the people of India may repose absolute confidence in the ultimate issue. Il Duce Benito Mussolini of Italy has characterized the march of Indian National Army as "an event that might bring on an unexpectedly momentous development in world history," which indicates his appreciation of the great things yet in store for the long-oppressed millions of India.

Our Units Reported 16 Km. From Imphal In Foe's Broadcast

(Continued From Page 1)

Forces are developing over the hilly regions of the Imphal basin.

Imphal Reconnoitered

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 9.—Imphal is now ready for its "last day," according to Lieutenant Homma, who made a low-altitude reconnaissance flight over the doomed anti-Axis base.

The Lieutenant also reported that he had not even seen any Indian troopers in the town, and the only enemy soldiers that he observed were those fleeing frenziedly from Imphal along a horse track.

He said, however, that there may be some enemy soldiers remaining under cover in Imphal, waiting to fight their last battle.

On the previous day, Captain Torazo Homma and Sergeant-Major Tomizuka had also made a reconnaissance flight over Imphal. Their account follows:

"On the way to our objective, we observed many enemy army barracks scattered here and there. As our plane roared over these buildings the Indian soldiers rushed out. They were dressed in shorts and half-sleeved shirts and were waving handkerchiefs. These troopers had either mistaken our plane for an anti-Axis machine or they had come out to welcome the Japanese.

"Then we reached the north airfield at Imphal. Two or three days ago the anti-aircraft guns had thrown up a fierce volley of gunfire directed at our attacking planes, but when we appeared not one shot was fired from the ground. The only activity that we observed was a huge number of people scurrying in all directions.

"The town of Imphal stretches over Imphal Basin, with the Manipur River dividing the town in two. In the center of Imphal there is a large square and the town is systematically laid out around it. The streets are wide and there are numerous squares."

STRIKE THREATENS MINES IN NORTHERN RHODESIA

Special

LISBON, April 10.—The copper mines of northern Rhodesia are being threatened with strikes over wage disputes, according to a dispatch received by the London Times from Bulawayo.

It said that the Mine Workers' Union had decided to ask the miners to vote on the question of a strike over an unfavorable decision of the London arbitration court. Thereupon, the Government of Northern Rhodesia issued a public warning against a strike describing it as illegal.

Meanwhile, another dispatch from London declared that thousands of south Yorkshire miners had returned to work, virtually ending the strike which affected nearly 100,600 men and which caused an estimated loss of 1,000,000 tons of coal and which seriously affected war production.

Enemy Air Raiders Routed at Kavieng

(Continued From Page 1)

shot down by Japanese Fighter Plane Units.

One of the bombers was downed by the Japanese over the seas one nautical mile from the island after a hot chase, while the other was downed at a point 10 nautical miles from the island.

In this aerial battle, one Japanese plane was self-blasted.

ALGIERS MEMBERS RESIGN FROM BODY

Take Step as 'Sympathy' for Giraud; Duff-Cooper Tries To Mediate in Squabble

Special

LISBON, April 10.—Resignation of "one or more members" of the Algiers Committee as "expression of sympathy" for General Henri Giraud who declined to accept the post as Inspector-General of the Algiers forces was reported by the Associated Press from Algiers yesterday.

The agency which based its report on information from circles in close contact with Giraud mentioned in this connection the name of Louis Jaquinot, naval commissioner, as one of the sympathizers.

Meanwhile, it is reported that mediation negotiations are still going on between Giraud and de Gaulle. According to an Algiers report, Alfred Duff-Cooper, Britain's representative attached to the Algiers Committee, spent yesterday in alternate conferences with Giraud and de Gaulle in an attempt to heal the breach. But circles supporting Giraud are not very hopeful that a compromise has been reached.

A semi-official British news agency authoritatively indicated that in case of the failure of Duff-Cooper's mediation efforts, there is possibility of Giraud proceeding to London. The position as it stands now is that Giraud is not resigning and is only waiting for de Gaulle to make the next move. His attitude is that he does not agree to anything that will diminish his powers and prestige. On the other hand, de Gaulle adheres to his decision and claims for himself the right to carry out measures which he considers necessary.

Giraud in a sharp formal letter to de Gaulle accused the latter of violating the French republican law in abolishing his post as French Commander-in-Chief. He declared, "I am not resigning and I do not accept the honorary post which you have designed for me."

BRITISH EXCUSE FOR RAID ON BUCHAREST IS BLASTED

Claim That Terror Attack Was To Aid Soviets Hit by Rumanian Newspaperman

Special

LISBON, April 10.—The Anglo-American airmen who attacked Bucharest, capital of Rumania, did not have any military aims in view, but endeavored to terrorize the civilian population. With this statement, Ilie Radulescu, editor of the paper Porunca Vremii, opposes the assertion by the British news agency that the air-raid had facilitated the Soviet advance, according to a dispatch from Bucharest.

"Residents of the capital and Ploesti indignantly declare that the western allies of the Soviet Union try to support its invasion not by destruction of military objectives, but by the terrorization of the civilian population," Radulescu writes.

He continues: "The British and American airmen launched an attack against defenseless women and children. What kind of military objectives are the Hotel Atenee, the palace or the commercial quarters at Ploesti? Whatever may happen nothing will extinguish the remembrance of the British and American attitude against Rumania."

IRAN HIT BY EARTHQUAKE

Many Houses in Gorgan Destroyed; Number of Victims Unknown

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—The town of Gorgan, 320 kilometers northeast of Teheran, will have to be entirely rebuilt following a violent earthquake last Wednesday night, according to a Teheran dispatch.

At least, one-third of the houses in the town were destroyed and the remainder made inhabitable. Strong shocks continued at intervals until 10 the following morning. The number of victims are not yet known.

Air Bases at Nami, Kalat Are Blasted In Nippon Air Raids

(Continued From Page 1)

that have been encircling the enemy in the Maulu sector also concentrated their bombardment on the enemy's position, inflicting terrific damage on the troops.

Meanwhile, crack Japanese Ground Units in this sector who have been engaged in an encirclement operation, are now starting a general attack for the annihilation of the enemy.

Army Assassin Fails In Attempt to Shoot President of Mexico

Special

LISBON, April 10.—A Mexican army officer attempted to assassinate President General Manuel Avila Camacho in the National Palace today, according to a dispatch from Mexico City. The report said that President Camacho grappled with the officer and held both his arms while members of the presidential party seized his gun. The officer entered the National Palace and fired point-blank at the President but the shot missed its intended mark.

U.S. Counter-Drive Admitted Costly

(Continued From Page 1)

used some 2,000,000 tons of capital ships, cruisers, aircraft-carriers, destroyers, transports, tankers, landing boats of all kinds, and even the new secret ships hinted at by the Navy. As in the main operation, 20 aircraft-carriers participated, the aircraft used may be estimated at 1,000 ship-based planes besides the 7th Army Air Corps commanded by General Willis Hale.

"These figures show what immense strength is required to carry out land and sea operations against even a small island in the Pacific. In military terms, these small islands are equivalent to small, fixed fortresses, battleships or permanently-anchored aircraft-carriers. The United States armed forces have reduced these islands one by one and will no doubt continue to do so but the seapower of the United States fleet does not extend to those waters where the land-based Japanese air force patrols the air over them.

"The key to the Pacific strategic situation lies in the fact that the American seapower vanishes as soon as it gets within the flying radius of the land-based Japanese planes. Formerly, a belligerent could restrain the enemy once it had secured seapower but today even if a fleet can come and go freely over a vast expanse of the ocean it cannot necessarily approach the shores of the enemy country. For that, airpower is absolutely necessary. From the strategic point of view, seapower no longer bears the importance it used to have.

"Most probably the former practise of two great opposing fleets coming to a clash will never be repeated again. It is not likely that capital ships will play the supreme part in warfare they used to play in the past. Admiral DeWitt Ramsay has recently said:

"'There will probably be no more shooting at 20,000 yards between the capital ships of the opposing fleets. Since both fleets possess the mobility of their aircraft, an attack will more likely be delivered at a distance 25 times 20,000 yards. This, however, means that capital ships are no longer useless. It only means that the principal task of capital ships has changed. Capital ships will continue to be effective in inflicting severe damage on enemy ships as a component part of a strategic unit composed of aircraft-carriers and other auxiliaries and destroyers in cases where, in a night battle, there is no visiblity by air or other cases where aircraft cannot be used with the maximum effect.' This is quite true.

"In short the capital ships have been reduced to the position of arms of a secondary meaning which come into use depending on the progress of the fight.

"The Army and Navy Journal in its number of February 2 says that the day will not be distant when the Japanese Forces will be compelled to bring out their capital ships to challenge the American fleet to a decisive fight. This is an old-fashioned military way of thinking that no longer holds good. The Japanese forces will not run the risk of bringing out their fleet until they have got within the radius of action where operating from a large area of land as their base they can make an effective use of the main body of their air force.

"On the other hand, the American forces will not commit the folly of entering the radius of action of the air units of the Japanese Forces before they have rendered ineffectual the air strength of the Japanese Forces. But it is impossible to render ineffectual the air strength of the Japanese Forces except by the employment of an aerial strength based on land. The military results achieved by the island-to-island operation must not be allowed to make us overlook this reality. The American forces had had to employ several millions of tons of shipping in their operations from island to island. Another fact that should be constantly kept in mind is that in these operations the American forces have not been brought face to face with the counter-attacks of the air units of the Japanese Forces. In the last analysis the American forces will have to carry the battle into the bases of the Japanese Forces. Yet there is no way of attaining this object except by resort to aerial warfare."

KRAVCHENKO CASE STILL SPOTLIGHTED

Columnist Pearson Bares U.S. Labor Party Helped Make Deserter's Statement

Special

LISBON, April 10.—The furor caused in the United States over the sudden resignation of Victor Kravchenko from the Soviet purchasing commission in the United States continues, according to a dispatch received here. Newspaper columnist Drew Pearson in a radio broadcast last night predicted that an investigation of Kravchenko's desertion from the Soviet Union would reveal that a right wing American labor party had helped write Kravchenko's statement to discredit the left wing labor party. "The Jewish Morning Journal" on April 7 branded Kravchenko as "a traitor" resembling the American, Benedict Arnold and asked, "What kind of person condemns his country amidst a mortal war when it fights so valiantly?"

The Hearst New York newspaper, Journal American, which is considered anti-Soviet, however, published a statement by Kravchenko which the paper said was simultaneously released to the press but which other newspapers did not publish. In the statement Kravchenko again assailed the "two-faced policies of the Soviet Government in international questions and toward their own people." Kravchenko said that it took the Soviet embassy four days to produce its statement after his resignation. The embassy statement declared that he was scheduled to return to the Soviet Union within two weeks for active military duty and that to avoid this he had deserted.

BRITISH PARTY CONTINUES OPPOSITION TO CHURCHILL

Commonwealth Group Decides To Adhere to Policy at Second Annual Meet

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—A London dispatch said that the British Commonwealth Party at its second annual meeting today decided to adhere to its policy of opposition to Prime Minister Winston Churchill "on the ground of the Prime Minister's hostility to the forward march of the common people of all lands toward their just and true inheritance." The meeting ended today with the adoption of a resolution reaffirming its belief that Mahatma Gandhi's immediate release "would be a demonstration of the British Government's goodwill." During discussion of the resolution, Colonel H. J. Jarret-Kerr, who was in the Indian Army for 25 years and is now a resident of Choltennam, declared, "The Indian people are shrewd. A lot of nonsense is talked about their inability to run their own affairs."

Nippon Gains Blast Chungking's Hopes

(Continued From Page 1)

cause in northern Burma since October of last year, lured to its doom by the honeyed words of the unscrupulous Anglo-American strategists. The fall of Kohima has cut the Army off completely from India, its back now exposed to the Japanese spearhead. Thus its destruction is regarded now as only a matter of time. The only means of securing provisions is by air, while the wet season now setting in in the Fukawng area noted for its rainstorms is likely to render the supply by air hopeless. Thus the newly-organized First Army, some three divisions strong, is wandering aimlessly through the swampy jungle, unable to go forward or back and terror-stricken at the unseen approach of the Japanese-Indian Forces.

R.A.F. Loses 11 Planes

Special

LISBON, April 10.—The loss of 11 planes was admitted by the British Air Ministry when R.A.F. night bombers attacked rail targets at Villeneuve St. Georges in the Paris area and at Lille, according to reports from Los Angeles.

'Bullet-Proof Bible' Is Newest Novelty For Yanks at Front

Special

LISBON, April 10.—"Bullet-proof Bibles" are the latest novelty for American soldiers at the front, according to a New York dispatch to the Daily Mail, London. Bibles which cost $6 each are bound in by a cover strengthened by thin sheet metal. Manufacturers argue that such a bible pocketed on the side of the heart would cause all enemy bullets or shell splinters to rebound and thus save the live of the soldier.

Germans Bolster Brittany Defense

(Continued From Page 1)

and other defense facilities along the coast can stand the bombing of several thousands of planes. Thus, even should the enemy succeed in landing, immediate destruction would be his probable fate.

Furthermore, even should he succeed in gaining a bridgehead on the shore, he would inevitably be caught by the second defense line constructed at a depth of several kilometers. Each town or village has been turned into a strong fortress.

Not only would natural obstacles confront the invading enemy, but such artificial barricades as anti-tank holes, mines, etc. would spell disaster for him.

Like a fortress of the Middle Ages the city, with its closed gates, is now surrounded by walls and moats. It differs from the ancient fortress only in that it is now being defended with iron, concrete, and heavy artillery pieces.

HEAVY LOSSES SUFFERED BY FRANCE IN AIR RAIDS

Over 20,000 Killed, 30,000 Injured, 1,000,000 Homes Lost In Attacks by Anti-Axis

Domei

VICHY, April 10.—More than 20,000 persons were killed, over 30,000 injured and about 1,000,000 persons lost their homes during the Anglo-American terror attacks against France carried out since the armistice.

The enemy also raided 66 towns of which 10 were completely destroyed, nine of which were situated in the southern zone. Some 50,000 houses were destroyed including 75 churches, 120 public buildings and 135 schools.

In North Africa, the casualties amounted to 4,329 dead and 8,100 injured.

Swedish Territory Violated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 10.—Several hundred American planes again violated Swedish territory last night and it is reported that 10 Flying Fortresses made forced landings in southern Sweden. Approximately 100 American airmen were interned by the authorities.

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CHINA RED TROOPS SMASHED IN HOPEI

Nippon Units in North Shansi Trap and Crush 5,000 Enemy Soldiers East of Ningwu

Domei

PEKING, April 10.—The Magara Punitive Unit operating in central Hopei Province, discovered about 150 Communist bandits at a point two kilometers east of Tsangshan, early on the morning of March 30. In the ensuing battle, the Japanese inflicted heavy blows on the enemy and obtained the following results:

Enemy bodies found, 21; prisoners taken, five. War trophies captured: 12 rifles, 600 rounds of rifle bullets, three pistols, and 30 hand-grenades.

The Fukunaga Punitive Unit attacked a special battalion attached to the tenth corps of the Communist army in the Central Hopei area, for three days from midnight of April 2. Our main forces attacked Panchiakaochen, while the rest went to Chiamatao.

In this engagement, our results were: enemy bodies found 63; prisoners taken, 25; enemy military establishments destroyed, 43. Principal war war trophies taken, 11 rifles, 735 rounds of rifle bullets, 11 pistols, 57 pistol shots, 67 hand-grenades.

At dawn on April 8, the Nakano Punitive Unit spotted Communist bandits at Taiyu, northwest of the southern Hopei mountain range, and in a fierce battle, obtained the following results; enemy bodies found, 26; prisoners taken 84. War trophies captured: 16 rifles and other arms.

Fleeing Enemy Smashed

Domei

TAIYUAN, April 10.—Learning that Communist troops in northern Hopei Province were trying to escape westward through the northern area of Shansi, the Ishikawa, Makimura, Sasanuma and Azuma Units of the Japanese Forces in North Shansi Province trapped about 5,000 of them east of Ningwu on March 26. Damage inflicted on the enemy troops was so heavy that they will never be able to become active again.

Results obtained by Japanese Units in this engagement are:

Enemy bodies found abandoned, 199; prisoners taken, 68. Principal war trophies captured: One mountain gun, 50 shells, two light machine-guns, one automatic rifle, 61 rifles, 2,547 rifle bullets, four pistols, 20 bayonets, 214 hand-grenades and 17 horses.

707 Enemy Troops Killed

Domei

PEKING, April 10.—Japanese Forces engaged in mopping up Communist bandit troops in central Hopei Province gained the following war results in March:

Number of engagements, 75; enemy strength encountered, 7,580; enemy bodies found, 707; prisoners taken, 250; enemy installations destroyed, 87.

Principal war trophies captured: three light machine-guns, 224 rifles, 4,390 rounds of rifle bullets, 56 pistols, 214 pistol shots, 443 hand-grenades, other arms and munitions.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 10

At the Ssivash bridgehead on the Perekop Isthmus, enemy attacks intensified and heavy struggles are being waged with the opponent who broke into some sectors.

In the Odessa area, our troops are still engaged in a heavy defense struggle. The town was evacuated after weeks of preparations for the destruction of all installations of strategical importance and after taking away all ships, vehicles and other war materials in the course of the planned movement.

The Soviet attacks failed on both sides of Orhei and one dent was ironed out in counter-attacks.

In the eastern Bukovina sector, the German and Rumanian troops again offered successful opposition on a broad front to the advancing enemy yesterday.

The defenders of Tarnopol are engaged in a heavy defense struggle with the enemy who has entered the town and embittered street fights are in progress.

Heavy German bomber formations again attacked the Korosten railway station with good effect last night.

Reich Retakes Sectors

Between the Dnjepr and Chaussy, several front sectors which had been lost to the enemy in recent fights were regained and prisoners and booty were captured. The enemy counter-attacks collapsed in our concentric artillery fire.

South of Ostrov, the Soviets continued their vain attempts at breaking through with fresh forces, while south of Pleskau, the enemy suspended his attacks on account of the great casualties.

On the Narva front, the remnants of the encircled Soviet formations were annihilated in embittered fighting at close quarters.

In Italy, the day passed without special events.

American bomber formations entered northern and western Germany yesterday and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in some places, particularly the city of Posen. In these attacks as well as last night 72 enemy aircraft including 62 four-engined bombers were shot down by the German defenses over the Baltic area and the occupied western territories.

Enemy nuisance attacks were made against western and south-western Germany.

One Soviet E-boat was sunk by our patrol boat in the northern Norwegian waters.

Reich Downs 176 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, April 10.—A total of 176 enemy machines of which at least 127 were four-engined bombers were shot down from April 8 to 10 by the German air defenses over the Reich territory, occupied areas, Baltic sectors and in Italy.

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ASIA YOUTHS JOIN MARINE INSTITUTE

Over 400 Students Training in Shonan Under Tutelage of Nippon Instructors

Special

SHONAN, April 11.—Near the docks of Shonan in a modern three-story building and within the spacious grounds surrounding it, over 400 youths from various parts of the Southern Regions are today undergoing rigid training so that they may soon be able to play their role in this war as crew-members of the great merchant fleet of Japan.

These 400 students represent sea-minded youths of Malai, Java and Sumatra comprised of Malais, Chinese, Indonesians and Indians who are now taking courses in seamanship at the Shonan Nautical School. Their average age is 22—clearly reflecting the enthusiasm of the youths of the Southern Regions to play their part in the prosecution of the war—although one member of the school is only 15 years old. The oldest student, incidentally, is an Indonesian aged 28 who nevertheless is as keen as his younger colleagues.

The school was established in February of last year by the military administration to train youths in seamanship. Two courses—ordinary and higher—are open to the students. Training in both courses is rigid and rigorous following closely the training given to Japanese seamen the value of which has been clearly demonstrated by the events in the current war.

Just as the Japanese seamen can "take it," students of this school too are not found wanting in endurance and determination. This is clearly borne out by the statement made by the high officials of the school which testify that all the students are "willing learners and hard workers."

To train its students to be physically fit to carry on their duties under all circumstances, they are given elementary military training which includes six hours of drill a week, a four kilometer-run every morning and gymnastics. The students also indulge in various other sports during their spare hours which include swimming, boating and wrestling. Much time is also given to the study of the Japanese language with the result that all the students are exceptionally proficient in East Asia's new lingua franca.

In their training in actual seamanship, the students are taught by over 20 experienced instructors whose course is extremely practical. A huge foremast of a ship including all the necessary riggings is even erected within the school grounds and is extensively used by the students. Necessary facilities are also provided in the school for those students studying ship engineering.

While the school aims primarily at entering their students into the merchant service on completion of their course, it is also always ready to give opportunities to the outstanding members to take up higher studies in seamanship in the seamen's training institutes in Japan.

The principal of the school is Koichi Suzuki, who is concurrently master-attendant of the military administration. He is assisted by 26 instructors and lecturers.

RITES FOR NANKO PLANNED TO UPLIFT NATION'S SPIRIT

Service on 650th Anniversary Of Kusunoki Masashige's Birth To Be Held in Osaka, Tokyo

In order that every Japanese will find uplift in the spirit of Kusunoki Masashige to serve the nation in supreme loyalty and complete abnegation, the Great Nanko Glorification Society will launch a movement to bolster the fighting spirit of the people on the occasion of the 650th anniversary of the birth of the Great Nanko, falling on April 25.

The Society has recently been strengthened with the appointments of Prince Sanetaka Ichijo as president, Baron Takeo Kikuchi as vice-president, and Tadayoshi Obata, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, as one of the directors.

Memorial services will be conducted at various historical sites connected with the Great Nanko, including impressive rites at the Great Nanko's birthplace, Akasaka-mura, Minamikawachi-gun, Osaka-fu, and at Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo on April 27.

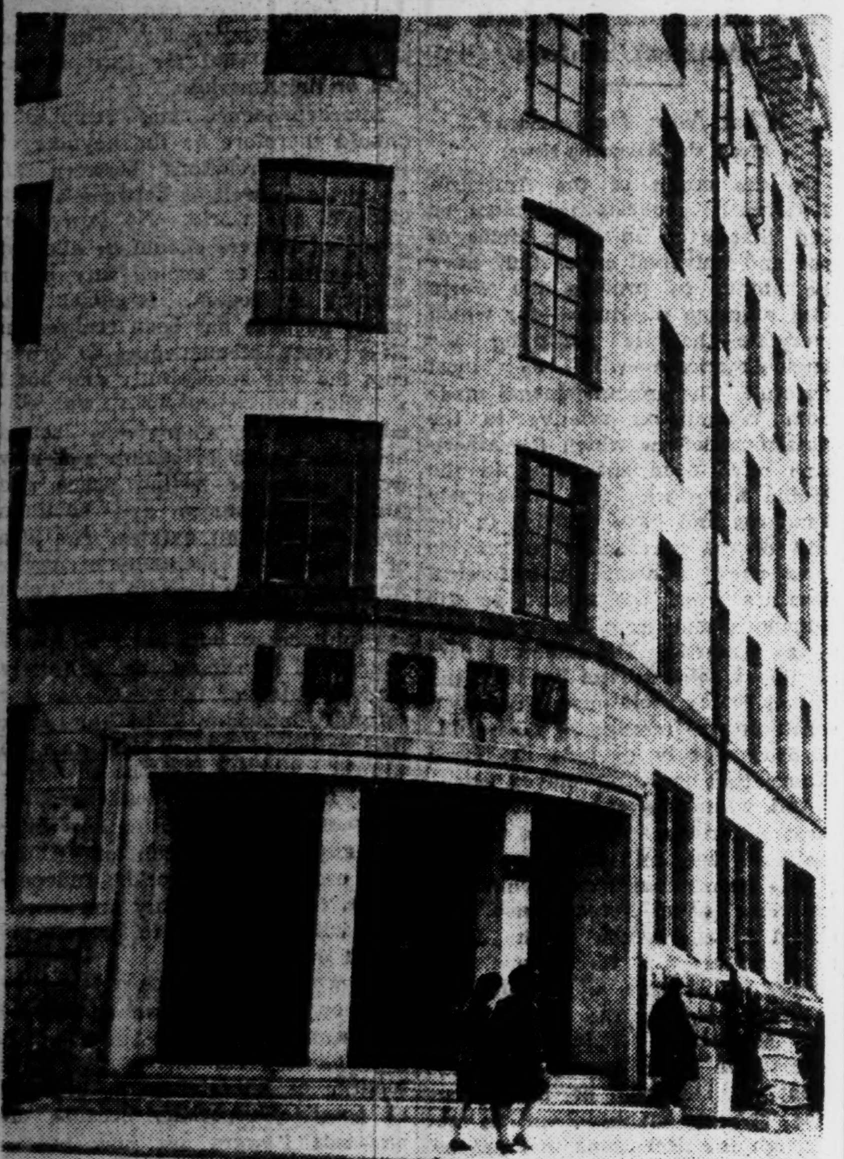
Ho May Get New Post

Domei

PEKING, April 11.—Ho Chung-kuo, Commander of the Shantung Kiangsi-Honan-Anhwei War Zone and Commander of the 15th Group Army, is likely to be appointed Commander of the Shantung-Kiangsu Special War Zone, succeeding Yu Hsueh-chung, who has been given the post of vice-president of the War Council of Chungking.

Greater East Asia

EMBASSY SERIES...(1)



The Embassy of Manchoukuo

On the sixth floor of the Kotoku Building, Marunouchi, and overlooking the busy Hibiya thoroughfare below, are the new quarters of the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo. In spite of the ever-moving traffic, however, six storeys up no distracting noise penetrates these rooms.

Presiding over the Embassy, from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. daily except Sundays and holidays, is Ambassador Wang Yun-ching, a tall, quiet man of athletic build around whose kindly eyes there always lurks a smile, ready to break forth with the slightest cause.

The Ambassador has been in Japan since October 1942, and until February this year made his home in Shiba together with Mrs. Wang and their three sons. The residence in Shiba became too small to house both the Ambassador's family and the Embassy offices, and therefore last month the Embassy was moved to the present quarters in the Kotoku Building and a temporary residence taken up in Takanawa, Shinagawa-ku. By August the renovations to the house in Shiba, formerly belonging to Count Shimpei Goto, past mayor of Tokyo, are expected to be completed when the household will move back again.

When Ambassador Wang is asked about his family, a big smile wreathes his face. And well he may be proud, for his three sons are forging ahead in their studies in Japanese schools. The eldest is attending the Dai Ichi High School which is a preparatory school for the Tokyo Imperial University, and the two younger sons are attending middle schools, the older of the two to graduate this year.

The daily schedule of Manchoukuo's Ambassador to Japan is "most simple," he declares, "for my habits are simple," he continues to explain. "I get up at 7. read the newspapers until 8:30 when I have breakfast. Directly afterwards I leave for the office where I work until noon. After lunch, which I have at home, I return to the office at 2 where I work until 4:30. And except for supper at 5, that's the end of my day," the Ambassador smiles.

But he does not mention the daily stacks of papers which require his personal attention, the visitors whom he must see, the one hundred and one small but nevertheless tiring tasks to which an Ambassador must apply himself in the service of his country. And this with barely a month having passed since the removal of the Embassy and work, of necessity, not yet in full swing.

For physical exercise, the Ambassador takes long walks in the evenings in the vicinity of his home, often accompanied by Mrs. Wang.

Before retiring at 9, the Ambassador usually spends quiet two hours immersed in a favorite book.

"Mrs. Wang? Why, as far as I can see she just potters around the house all day. But that's what all women do, isn't it?" he added, while the forerunner of a teasing smile crinkled the corners of his eyes. "With three growing boys to feed and clothe and generally look after, Mrs. Wang is kept busy practically all day in spite of the four Manchurian servants we have—a cook, a maid-servant and two boys.

"Naturally we'll have to increase the household staff when we move back to Shiba," the Ambassador replied. "We couldn't possibly manage with the four we now have."

When the topic of conversation turned to food, the Ambassador confessed with a smile that "tempura" (Japanese fritters) and fried eels were his favorite Japanese dishes. In his own home, however, he explained, strictly Manchurian food is served at all three meals even when guests are present, which happens once or twice a week.

Thus the daily life of Ambassador Wang Yun-ching of Manchoukuo and his family.

Horseshoe, Bottle, Rice Cooker Made Of Rubber in Java

Special

BOGOR, April 10.—A rubber horseshoe, rubber water-bottle and a rubber rice cooker as well as a new economical method to procure tartaric acid from tamarind seeds were recently made by the West Java Research Institute of Plant Industry Corporation here. The rubber horseshoe is said to be more durable than the iron shoe while mass production of rubber water-bottles for the soldiers has already started. The new rice-cooker is a cylindrical rubber bag containing rice which requires shorter time for heating and boiling rice. The new method of extracting tartaric acid from tamarind seeds is hailed by pharmaceutical circles since self-sufficiency of this acid is desirable for manufacturing quinine and other medicinal purposes.

CHU NAMED CHAIRMAN OF MEDICAL CONGRESS

Domei

NANKING, April 10.—Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi was selected chairman of the Committee for the Third East Asia Medical Conference to be opened in Nanking and Shanghai from April 25.

Lu Jun-chih, Director-General of the National Health Administration of the Executive Yuan, and Pao Chien-ching, Dean of the Medical College of Peking University, have been selected Vice-Chairmen.

Other members of the conference committee include Haruo Hayashi, Professor Emeritus of Tokyo Imperial University, and Dr. Tokuzo Ohira of the Manchoukuo Government.

Lin Peng-yun, Chief Secretary of the National Health Administration, will be Secretary-General at the Conference.

ADJUSTMENTS SET FOR WIRE SERVICES

Government Decides Emergency Steps to Bolster Wartime Communications

The Government, at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, decided on emergency measures for the reduction or abolition of non-essential telegraphic and telephonic circuits and the accelerated reclamation of non-urgent telephones possessed by civilians, and the matter was announced by the Board of Information at 2 p.m.

The object of the new steps is to transfer non-essential communication installations to more urgent, wartime purposes.

Salient points of the latest decision are as follows:

(1) The telegraphic and telephonic circuits other than those for essential purposes will be either reduced or abolished and will be transferred to more urgent business.

(1) Systematic withdrawal of non-urgent telephones will be urged and, when necessary, compulsory measures will be taken for the purpose.

(3) Priority will be given to vital national organs and important industries in the establishment and operation of tele-communications installations.

(4) In preparation for possible air raids, organic operation of wireless and telephonic installations will be bolstered.

NAGASAKI SUCCEEDS IIDA

Also Shiobara Named President of Communications Board

The appointment of Sonosuke Nagasaki, President of the Railway General Direction of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, as Transportation and Communications Vice-Minister succeeding Baron Seitaro Iida was announced on Tuesday.

Simultaneously, Tokisaburo Shiobara, Director of the Electric Power Bureau of the Munitions Ministry, was appointed President of the Communications Board of the Transportation and Communications Ministry, succeeding Shigeru Komatsu.

Takei Gets New Post

Paymaster Vice-Admiral Daisuke Takei, former head of the Accounts Bureau of the Navy Ministry, has been engaged by the Hozen Yasuda Holding Company to serve in the capacity of executive president. This move indicates the company's shift of specialization from finance to industry with special stress put on heavy industries.

Performers' Body Created

The Dai-Nippon Public Performers' Association, embracing all public performers in the country, was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Board of Information at 10 a.m. Tuesday. Count Tadamasa Sakai and Baron Kishichiro Okura assumed the presidency and vice-presidency of the organization respectively.

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Accidental Blow on Back of His Head Restores Sight to Blind War Veteran

An almost incredible miracle, resulting from a fall while attempting to board a street car, has gradually restored vision to the totally sightless and the only remaining eye of Masayoshi Tabe, a China Affair war veteran, who was wounded in the eyes by a rifle bullet in September, 1937 during the Tsangchow operations, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Mr. Tabe, who is 32 years old, lives at present in Omori-ku and is a native of Shimane Prefecture. He left for the front as a first-class private. With his left eye, gouged out by a rifle shot, and the right eye protruding fearfully out of its socket, Private Tabe returned home for treatment at the Tokyo First Army Hospital. Medical care succeeded in keeping the shape at least of the right eye, though completely sightless, while a false eye replaced the left.

Back on the home front, Private Tabe entered the dormitory for blind war veterans in Koishikawa, and there commuted to Hosei University, where he matriculated in the department of the higher teachers' course. His earnest efforts were rewarded in graduation from the teachers' course in September, 1942.

The event which restored sight to Mr. Tabe took place just about six months previous to his graduation. One rainy evening in April of that year, the blind war veteran, homeward bound from a visit to a soldier friend, tried to get on a street car at the 3-chome Hongokucho stop.

At that instant, his feet slipped on the wet platform. Tabe fell flat on his back—the back of his head hitting the pavement with a terrific impact. He lay stunned for a few moments, but kind hands helped him to his feet and Mr. Tabe managed to get home safely. He did not relate his accident to any of his dormitory comrades.

Next morning while washing his face, Mr. Tabe was suddenly conscious of a ray of light penetrating his world of darkness. The morning sun bathed in full light the startled yet radiant face of Mr. Tabe as new hope filled his heart. From that time on, sensitivity to light gradually increased.

The ex-soldier has been teaching Japanese literature and history at the Tachibana Girls' School in Omori-ku since April of last year, and now his power of vision has been recovered to such an extent that he experiences almost no inconvenience in making his daily trips to the school.

Speaking of the restoration of sight to his eye, thought to be hopelessly impaired, Mr. Tabe said, "Not knowing how things would turn out, I did not say anything about the matter to my comrades. Although I can't distinguish the color, I can perceive the form of this ashtray." So saying, Mr. Tabe pointed to an ashtray on the desk.

"Before, when I was in total darkness, I used to go about without a cane, but now that I have partially recovered my sight, I am absolutely dependent on it. I cannot go any place without a cane. Could it be that with the recovery of physical sight my spiritual sight has been dulled?" the ex-soldier asked.

His face assumed an apologetic seriousness when he said that it did not seem right that he alone should be blest with the joy of restored eyesight while his comrades at the dormitory still grope in darkness.

Concert Calendar

The ninth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, at 6 p.m., today and tomorrow, April 12 and 13, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Shiro Fukai's Tairiku-no-Uta; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor.

The 28th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Takashi Asahina, Monday, April 17, at 6:30 p.m., at he Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Ruriko Tominaga, at the piano. The program includes Urato Watanabe's "Tokon"; Franck's Symphony Suite; Brahms' Symphony No. 4.

A grand concert sponsored by the Nippon Musical Cultural Association, featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and the Nippon Chorus Groupe, under the baton of Eiichi Uchida, and Fumihiko Fukui, at the piano, Friday, April 21, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes (Chorus): Kiyoshi Nobutoki's Umi-Yukaba; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Dai-Nippon-no-Uta; Aikoku Koshinkyoku; Suguru Sasaki's Dai Asia Shishiko-no-Uta; (Tenor solo): Hideo Ishiwatari's Kanko; Nobuo Iida's Haruno-Watashiba; Akiyoshi Mitsukuri's Kutsumigaki-no-Uta; Toroku Takagi's Sora-no-Shimpei; Stravinsky's Nippon's Poem; Rachmaninoff's Silent Night; Thomas' aria from Mignon; Flotow's aria from Martha; Shiro Fukai's aria from Opera "Tekikoku Kofuku"; (Female chorus): Toroku Takagi's Sangyo Otome; Ryutaro Hirota's Temari Uta; Tadashi Hattori's Chocho.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1944

Hull's Policy of Power Politics

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been constrained to make another explanation of the foreign policy of the United States. Why he has felt it necessary to make such a speech as that of last Sunday evening so soon after his pronouncement of March 21 and what are the real implications of his latest statement can be fully understood only in relation to the questions which the general American public has been insistently raising for the past several weeks.

In the background, of course, are first of all the obvious signs of the disunity which has recently become intensified between the United States on the one hand and her major allies on the other. Not only have there recently been such sharp indications of discord with the Soviet Union as the latter's single-handed recognition of the Badoglio regime, the ever festering problem of Poland, and the caustic mutual recriminations in the American and the Soviet press, but there also have been evidences of thinly veiled friction with Britain over the Arabian oil question, future trade competition, commercial airway projects, treatment of the Dissident French factions in North Africa, the Zionist movement, the discrepancy between Roosevelt's and Churchill's announcements concerning the disposition of the Italian fleet, and the sullenness with which Britain willy-nilly gave only nominal support to the precipitate American faits accomplis with respect to pressure on Eire, Spain, and Argentina. Secondly there is the fact that American conduct in these troublous matters, as well as the conduct of Britain, has come to be glaringly at variance with the principles which had earlier been proclaimed as the war aims of these two Powers. Hence the troubled doubts and disillusionment on the part of the American public.

With startling unanimity, therefore, the leading formulators of American public opinion, including commentators of normally such diverse leanings as Dorothy Thompson, Arthur Krock, Anne McCormick, Hanson Baldwin, Philip Simms, Sam Grafton, and Walter Lippmann, have been asking with patent alarm why the United States has so obviously abandoned the Atlantic Charter, why the United States seems to be drifting into some undisclosed policy, and why such a policy seems to be so powerless to allay the friction with Britain and particularly with the Soviet Union which is producing such disastrous consequences to American interests.

It was in order to silence these embarrassing questions that Hull undertook on March 21 to propound his seventeen point basis of the foreign policy of the United States. But the critics refused to be silenced. With the notable exception of Mark Sullivan who rushed to Hull's defense, the leading commentators—particularly Dorothy Thompson and Arthur Krock—as well as various newspapers in their editorials continued to attack Hull's statement as being too vague and general.

Vague and general the statement undoubtedly was, since Hull chose to mask his real thoughts behind the time-worn shibboleths of traditional idealism. But behind this smoke screen he hinted clearly enough, however, that the United States had reached a determination to strive for world hegemony through power politics, to dominate the world through policing the entire globe by means of a preponderant military force. But either the hint was lost on the general public or else the public was not confident that such a program could be successfully carried out, for the critics continued to demand more detailed explanations. And so Hull's speech of last Sunday was therefore an attempt to offer such detailed explanations.

Whatever may be the acceptability of Hull explanations to the American public, there can be no question as to what Hull means. First of all, it means that the United States has virtually scrapped the Atlantic Charter. Neither the Atlantic Charter, the Moscow Declaration, nor the declarations emanating from the Cairo and Teheran conferences were intended to settle all questions or to lay down a detailed blueprint for the future or even to provide a general formula, said Hull. The Atlantic Charter is merely "an expression of fundamental objectives" to be explained away or interpreted to fit the expediencies of the moment, according to the Tennessee Machiavelli, which is a convenient way of getting rid of an embarrassing impediment. The American public has now been told the truth, a truth which the rest of the world has long known, that the Atlantic Charter does not exist except as a collection of meaningless and insincere words.

In the second place, Hull's latest statement means that he has reiterated the determination of the United States to resort to a rule of force over the whole world. True, he states that armed force is to be used by an international organization to "preserve peace", but it should be obvious that in the very nature of things force can only be exercised by the militarily dominant Power, and there is no doubt that the United States hopes to be that militarily dominant Power.

With regard to these two foregoing points, Hull's latest explanation added nothing fundamentally new to what he had already indicated in his statement of March 21. But having thrown aside the principles of the Atlantic Charter and having espoused the policy of naked force, he now proceeded to indicate specifically how the United States would use this power which she hopes to seize. Neutral nations must stop trading with countries which the United States regards as her enemies. Although he says that this is not coercion, what else can it be when he dictates to other countries with whom they may trade and with whom they may not? Hull says that the United States will not recognize the De Gaullist regime. What is this but unfettered opportunism to give the American military commander on the spot a free hand to utilize any French faction which may at the moment be most subservient to American domination? Hull says that the development of a "democratic" regime is the chief concern of the United States in Italy. What is this but direct intervention in the domestic politics of another country?

The puzzled American public has thus received a categoric answer to its troubled questions. The Atlantic Charter has been pushed aside; force is to rule; and that force will be used to coerce neutral states, to support subservient factions in France, to interfere with domestic political developments in Italy, and to carry out any program dictated by considerations of momentary expediency unfettered by any principle formulated in advance. All the rest of Hull's rhetoric about peace, democracy, and unity among nations is a mere smoke screen.

The essence of Hull's declared policy is stark power politics based upon force, which can only mean continued rivalry with ostensible allies and inveterate resistance from the intended victims. This may not be what the American people want; it may not quiet their fears; but it has at least answered their questions. The American public must now realize that the policy of their government stands for strife and war in diametric contrast to the conciliation, harmony, and world peace based upon moral justice which Japan and her allies are fighting to establish

The Golden Age

In the Golden Age good men were not appreciated; ability was not conspicuous. Rulers were mere beacons, while the people were free as the wild deer. They were upright without being conscious of duty to their neighbors. They loved one another without being conscious of charity. They were true without being conscious of loyalty. They were honest without being conscious of good. They acted freely in all things without recognizing obligation to any one. Thus their deeds left no trace; their affairs were not handed down to posterity.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

A Year Ago Today

April 12, 1943

Imperial Navy Air Units today raided an enemy airfield and ships at Port Moresby, sinking one transport, shooting down 28 planes, and destroying several large planes and more than 10 small planes on the ground. Military establishments at several places were blasted and more than 20 barracks destroyed. Five Japanese planes were self-blasted.

* * *

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the National Government of China, arrived at Tokyo Station by the 3:25 p.m. train today. He will represent Central China at the coming second East Asia Medical Congress, which is scheduled to be held at the Lecture Hall of Tokyo Imperial University on April 17 and 18. As a medical authority in China Dr. Chu will speak on the subject, "Physical Training and Hygiene," on the second day of the Congress.

* * *

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking before the House of Commons today said that since the defense of India and the surrounding countries rested solely upon the shoulders of Great Britain, the nation would face economic conditions this year more stringent than ever. Admitting that the financial conditions of the country were bad, he stated that the defense of India constituted an additional burden, making prospects for the current year even more gloomy than they were during the last year.

The 'White Australia' Policy

Harsh British Colonial Methods Resulted in Depopulation and Extinction of Native Races

By MORIO SASAKI
(From the Shin Wakodo)

The first discoverer of Australia recorded in history was a Dutchman named Abel Janszoon Tasman. In 1787, the British Government sent Captain James Cook, Arthur Phillips and others for exploration and investigation, at the same time shipping 600 odd tough convicts with 29 heads of sheep and six heads of cattle for colonization.

Such was the beginning of the British possession of Australia. From then onwards the British Government sent between 2,000 to 3,000 convicts each year for colonization. But the convicts were loath to work and betook themselves to evil-doing, and the program of development made tardy progress.

With the appointment of General Lachlan Macquarie as Governor-General in 1809, the British Government encouraged free immigration. The result was a steady influx of Chinese immigrants, whose number went on increasing until it reached anything between 5,000 and 6,000 a year around 1830. Stock-farms and farm lands were opened up in quick succession and the work of exploitation made rapid strides in a short time, registering a new epoch in the colonization history of the continent.

Made Bee-Line for Ballarat

The discovery of a gold mine in Ballarat, Victoria, in 1851 called forth a flood of pioneers making a bee-line for the locality, and in no time the whole country was turned into the scene of a frenzied gold-rush. A collision ensued between the British and the Chinese: the indolent and unenduring British criminals were no match for the industrious and persevering Chinese laborers.

In embarrassment, the state of Victoria in 1855 put up an immigration restriction act, under which a limit was put on the number of Chinese to be brought in on each ship and an alien tax of £10 and a heavy poll-tax levied. Despite this measure, however, Victoria alone had an army of 42,000 Chinese immigrants in 1859, four years afterwards. The struggle between the British and the Chinese led to frequent disturbances everywhere, until the states of South Australia and New South Wales followed Victoria's example in taking restrictive measures in 1856 and 1861, respectively.

These measures were, however, objected to by the home Government on the ground that they were in contravention of the Sino-British Peking Protocol, and free Chinese immigration was allowed to continue for a period of ten years from 1867 to 1877.

However, this British intervention for the purpose of avoiding Anglo-Chinese friction engendered controversy between capital and labor in Australia. In such a situation, Britain acquiesced in Australia's contention and gave it a free hand in regard to the immigration issue. At a joint conference of the Australian states held in 1896, a resolution was passed for prohibiting the use of Chinese labor in the mines and for heavy restrictions on future Chinese immigration. The reason given was that further unrestricted entry of Chinese would be a menace to the Australian laborers and that leaving an important resource like gold deposits in Chinese hands would affect the security of the country.

Restricted Entrance of Asiatics

Two years later, in 1901, with the founding of the Commonwealth Government, the Australian Parliament enforced an act restricting the entrance of the Asiatics in the country. Article 17 of the act provided for a 50-word examination in a European language for immigrants. The article stipulated, in part, that immigrants unable to take a 50-word dictation in a European language without a mistake should be refused entry. The immigration authorities were given the freedom of choice of the language: the examination, given in such a language as Hebrew or Greek, was prohibitive in fact. Meeting with a sharp protest from Japan, the Commonwealth Government in 1905 eventually made a slight revision by changing the stipulation, "A European language," to "Any prescribed language." But the revision was a sham pretense, and the restriction on Asiatic immigrants was not mitigated in the slightest degree.

Ever since then, Australia has kept on shutting her doors to the Asiatics and has been resting on a bed of roses in a vast land more than a dozen times bigger than Japan and which contains inexhaustible resources. The huge territory is inhabited by a tiny population of seven million, only as large as that of Tokyo. Of this population, 99 per cent are Whites, of whom 95 per cent are British, which is proof enough of the outright exclusive nature of Australia's national policy.

At the peace conference after the termination of World War I, Japan proposed the equality of races. The then Australian Prime Minister Hughes stoutly opposed it. He sent desperate pleas to Britain that the adoption of the Japanese proposal by the League of Nations would mean the free entry of Asiatics into the country, which would bring about the collapse of the paradise built up on the 'White Australia' policy. Hughes succeeded in his machination for the complete rejection of Japan's just and fair demand.

Australia was not a "no man's land, when it fell into British hands at the end of the 18th century. Far from it. From time immemorial it had been inhabited by the aborigines, the rightful owners. Their racial identity is yet to be established, but there is no room for doubt that they were a South Asiatic race. A British missionary reported the aboriginal population at the time of the British occupation to be one million. By intruding into a land already populated by one million native inhabitants and planting the Union Jack there, Britain claimed the "discovery" of the land and declared it a British possession!

The aboriginal population of one million has been steadily whittled down until there remain today only 50,000, of whom 15,000 are half-castes, descendants of English criminals. This amazing reduction in the population, from 1,000,000 to a handful of 50,000 in the short span of 150 years, is an eloquent testimony to the ruthless oppression of the British against the aborigines.

Incidentally, when the Dutchman, Tasman, landed in Tasmania in 1642, the aboriginal population was said to be 20,000. Eighty years ago, in 1869, the last living male died. In 1876, the last living female, an old woman, died, and this marked the total extinction of the Tasmanian race off the face of the earth.

Lived Life of Contentment

Before the advent of the British, the native inhabitants of Australia lived a life of contentment, hunting kangaroos and birds. By showering gunfire on them and by spreading disease among them, the British brought about their depopulation and extinction. That was the British colonial policy in Australia. How cruel the British atrocities must have been can be easily gathered from the sanguinary title, "Hunting Natives," of a book written by an Englishman. The seven-year armed struggle of the Tasmanians against the British colonial army from 1825 to 1831, the general uprising of the natives in 1840, etc. all serve as unmistakable proof of the British policy of cold-blooded massacre and cruel oppression.

Now that Britain has been knocked out of her bases in Greater East Asia and that America assumes leadership in the war in the Pacific, Australia is fast turning into a unit in the American bloc, a 49th state of America. How inimical such a state of affairs is to the progress of the world can be easily seen from Australia's geographical position alone. Canberra is 11,000 miles away from London and almost as far away from New York, whereas the distance separating it from Tokyo is a matter of only 4,800 miles. This geographical consideration alone shows that Australia must needs depend on East Asia. Economically, too, her dependence on East Asia is inevitable. Australia's trade between 1932 and 1935 was with the Orient to the extent of 25 per cent. The British Government, in order to protect the home industries, put a curb on this situation, with the result that 65 per cent of Australia's trade in recent years has been with the mother country. Again, the very word "Australasia" attests to the Asiatic character of the continent.

Australia's territory has an accommodation for a population of two hundred million, yet it is populated by only seven million or two per square mile. This huge territory, as has already been said, contains immense resources which are mostly still left untapped. It is an irony of fact that the 'White Australia policy is boomeranging on herself, in that in the current war, which insatiably demands manpower, she has to defend a territory of three million square miles with a tiny population of seven million! By turning her back on East Asia and by remaining a British dominion or by depending on the United States, she is courting inevitable ruin. There is only one way for Australia's survival—to return to Asia. Otherwise, she is irrevocably doomed to collapse before the irresistible march of history.

Fruits of Wisdom

A coquette is a woman without any heart, who makes a fool of a man that hasn't got any head.—Anon.

* * *

Men should keep their eyes wide open before marriage, and half shut afterward.—Mad. Scuderi.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

What Now, Uncle Sam?

(From the Hongkong News)

To the credit of the American Government spokesmen it must be said that even in these times of war and universal stress they have the ability to provide the world with amusing interludes—for which everyone—that is excepting the Anglo-Americans—will be most grateful! The announcements made from Washington relative to the disastrous defeats which the Americans have been sustaining in the Pacific have been true to comedy standards and have excelled in the skill of the performers to provide their world audience with farcical descents from the absurd to the ridiculous and from the imaginary to the fantastic. The ludicrous part of the whole subject is that the United States spokesmen have been continuing to indulge in these funniosities merely to hide the stark drama that is being played out.

And while the world laughs at these American attempts to conceal the real facts and the grim truth of the tremendous losses which the American naval forces have sustained at the hands of the Japanese naval air force, one can almost feel a sense of pity for the plight in which the British and the American people now find themselves. We concede to these people a standard of intelligence that should enable them to see through the deceptions that are being practised on them and of not permitting their attention from what is happening in the Pacific to be diverted by the red herrings that are being drawn across their vision by fresh and even more colored bombastic utterances from their spokesmen. If this estimate of British and American intelligence is correct, then we can assume that herein lies the reason for the disappointment and growing irritation that has become apparent in Britain and the United States.

The slump in the American stock markets, the clamor of the press for forthright details, and the increasing anxiety being expressed over the future Anglo-American plans in this war theater show to what a pitch of resentment public feeling in Britain and the United States has been roused. And still the comedy of farcical announcements and statements goes on as the American spokesmen seek frantically for ways and means to distract the attention of their people from the realities of the situation in the Anglo-American war against Japan. It is when the Anglo-American authorities fail to respond to the public demand and make a clean breast of what has really happened that the climax will come and that climax will have to be an admission of total defeat. In the meantime, we say: What now, Uncle Sam?

New World Order

(From The Shanghai Times)

In the current war Japan and other Axis Powers are fighting for a new world order of co-existence and co-prosperity for all nations as well as for the cause of justice and emancipation for all oppressed races. How then are such co-existence and co-prosperity to be made possible? It goes without saying that the final victory to be won by the Axis Powers and the resultant collapse of Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy will go far toward securing stable existence and prosperity equally for all races and nations. However, we can hardly afford to leave such things to take their own course. The prevailing situation, both military and political, is crucial as never before in the whole history of mankind.

We should make positive efforts to accelerate the materialization of the new world order, simultaneously with the prosecution of the war. In spite of the recent progress in international communications, the world is still too vast in area for any new political or economic system to prevail overnight in all different countries. Indomitable determination and unremitting endeavor alone will enable us to establish a new order of stable existence and prosperity in our own home, in our own town and in our own country. Then, and only then, shall we be able to help other nations to enjoy co-existence and co-prosperity in peace with one another.

Thus, the projected new world order must be built on the foundation of a new order in every home, every town and every country, if it is to prosper for all time to come. In this sense the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region will prove of infinitely great practical value to the ultimate consummation of the projected new world order of co-existence and co-prosperity for all nations. It is indeed a logical conclusion to Asia's struggle for emancipation that all Asiatic nations, which, by reason of their racial, geographical and cultural affinity, have banded together in an open revolt against Anglo American imperialism, should jointly work for the construction of a region of common prosperity in this part of the world. Unless a common prosperity region is firmly established in East Asia, there can hardly be worldwide co-prosperity. The same may also be said for Europe, Africa or the Americas.

Interdependence and reciprocity should therefore be the keynote of the future relations between all countries as well as between all regions of the world. No Power or group of Powers should be allowed to dominate or exploit any other country or region. Regional solidarity such as has been realized in East Asia's all-out effort to prosecute the war successfully and build a region of co-prosperity will certainly provide a perfectly sound basis on which to establish a new world order of lasting peace and justice, co-existence and common prosperity for all nations. The idea of monopoly is essentially of Anglo-American origin, and in the world of tomorrow in which Anglo-American plutocracy will have no place whatever, it should be definitely made a thing of the past. As was solemnly proclaimed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia, all natural resources shall be so developed and culture so enhanced, as to benefit all races and nations without any discrimination under the new order of the world. Independence, freedom, equality and fraternity will thus come to prevail the world over.

In working for such world-wide common prosperity, we should by all means crush Anglo-American aggression and rid the world of the scourge of imperialism as speedily as possible, especially because the anti-Axis Powers are now becoming more and more desperate in fighting for world conquest so as to satisfy their insatiable greed for material gain. Such imperialistic intentions on the part of the Anglo-American plutocrats have long been known to us, but never before had they been revealed so clearly as during and after the anti-Axis conference at Cairo. This war of aggression, however, is as obviously destined to precipitate the end of Anglo-American imperialism as our war of emancipation is to bring about lasting peace and prosperity, equality and justice, and thus usher in a new period of real progress in human history. A new world order such as this will undoubtedly prove an unprecedented boon to mankind, fully worth all the sacrifices we have made in the past and shall have yet to make in the future in fighting for it.

Price of Dependence

(From the Syonan Sinbun)

Latin American Republics depending as they do practically solely on the United States for much-needed supplies are paying the price of that dependence. In one way or another, the United States is using this advantage it enjoys virtually to dictate to the Latin Americans.

Latest outstanding examples of how the United States is exploiting this advantage is seen in Argentina. After restricting supplies of newsprint to Argentina ostensibly on account of insufficient shipping space, the United States recently announced that the quantity of paper to be sent to Argentina will in future be on a supply basis: the quota will not be fixed in accordance with shipping space available. By this simple means the United States gains control over the Press in Argentina, but the meanness of its taking advantage of its position as sole newsprint supplier to the South American countries is obvious.

Bolivia provides another instance. The recent coup d'etat in that country aimed apparently at removing those elements showing too great an inclination toward the anti-Axis than is desirable for a country not participating in the present World War, and it is significant that up to this time the United States has not accorded recognition to the new regime in Bolivia. Bolivian tin is much sought by the United States for its war production, but at the same time the United States is, for geographical reasons, the most convenient market for Bolivia. The United States' Dollar Diplomacy has made its ramifications felt on more than one occasion in Bolivia; in fact, some, if not most, of the disturbances in that country could be directly traced to it.

Bolivia has taken over control of all Japanese firms in its territory. This action came in the wake of the economic sanctions applied to Bolivia by the United States. Here, again, it seems to us Bolivia has yielded to American pressure.

Much as we sympathize with the peculiar circumstances in which Bolivia finds itself, taking over control of Japanese firms operating in Bolivia, with the withdrawal of their funds prohibited, is a move hardly compatible with the cordial relationships hitherto existing between Japan and Bolivia. But that for the moment is another matter, and comment must be withheld until full details are known.

In the meantime, few, if any, can disagree that the United States is taking mean advantage of its position as the principal customer and the most convenient market to exert pressure on the Latin American Republics.

TIME RIPE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Activity of Bose's Army Proving Serious Menace to British

By MAKOTO KOMURO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

What was anticipated has come about at last. Intensive fighting is developing on the Burma-Indian front which has been receiving world attention since the assumption of the command of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The present is assuredly the best opportunity for the Indian people to rise up and fight courageously and unitedly for the cause of their independence. It is superfluous to say that there is no true national existence without national independence, nor can there be individual freedom or happiness for a people who is denied independence. India is a country which once boasted the highest civilization in the world, and it is certainly a matter intolerabe not only for the Indians themselves but for all other Asiatic peoples that a country with such a historical background should long remain trampled under tyrannical Anglo-Saxon race.

The War of Greater East Asia has, however, created a new situation, in which the prospects have become decidedly bright for the attainment of long-wished-for independence on their part. Now that Japan's victory in the war is assured and that the formation of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region is an accomplished fact, the Indians have a unique opportunity within their grasp. Indeed, the War of Greater East Asia is a divine blessing for India, who ought to make the best of her present opportunity to free herself from British tyranny. Should she let slip this opportunity, her long-cherished desire to attain independence might have no chance of realization forever.

The Indian National Army under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, the head of the Provisional Government of Free India, is fighting on the Burma-Indian front in close collaboration with the Japanese Forces, a fact which imparts special significance to the present campaigns. If the independence movement carried on internally by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress may be likened to the anvil on which Indian independence is to be forged, the National Army is the iron hammer. Now that this iron hammer is raised determinedly, the Indian people at home must get ready to demonstrate their true worth as the anvil so that the trenchment sword of independence may be forged speedily.

Serious Menace to British

The activity of the Indian National Army is already proving a serious menace to the British forces. It is said that Mountbatten has ordered the withdrawal of some Indian troops to the second battle line lest they should surrender. It is further reported that Archibald Wavell, the Viceroy of India, has begun to resort to the tactics of coaxing the Indian masses with the bait of self-government which he promises to grant after the war. These are many indications of the alarm and uneasiness growing among the British leaders responsible for the rule of India. If Britain is really determined to grant self-government to India, she ought to do so at once without awaiting the conclusion of the war. To defer the reform until after the war marks the deceitful nature of the avowal.

Lastly, there is one thing to which the attention of the Indian people may well be invited. That is that they should discard, once for all, the racial idea hitherto entertained and fostered by a section of Indian intelligentsia. According to them, a large proportion of the Indian population is of the Aryan stock, but it can not be denied that this notion has engendered in some Indian minds an unwholesome racial idea which tended to render the relationship between Japan and India abnormal. Some Indians were apt to attach undue importance to racial origins and to regard with some misgiving the idea of cultivating close relationship with the Japanese whose racial origin is different from theirs. In this connection, it may be observed that it has long been a subject for controversy in scientific circles as to which factor serves more strongly, hereditary racial traits or the influence of environment, and the view generally accepted today is that racial traits are subject to changes according to the surrounding circumstances. The Indians may be, generally speaking, Aryan genetically, but they are today indisputably an East Asiatic people. Those Indians who close their eyes to this fact and persist in their mistaken racial idea are, after all, victims of the crafty propaganda of Britain, who traditionally follows the policy of "divide and rule." The only wise course for the Indian people to take is to accept the dictates of geographical and historical relationships and gladly join the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia as one of the East Asiatic peoples.